#### Dr. Talmage Arraign's People Who Live Beyond Their Means.

In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows the causes of the great financial disturbances which take place every few years and arraigns the people who live beyond their means; text, Jeremiah zvii, 11, "As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days and at his end shall be a fool."

Allusion is here made to a well known fact in natural history. If a partridge or a quail or a robin brood the eggs of another species, the young will not stay with the one that happened to brood them, but at the first opportunity will assort with their own species. Those of us who have been brought up in the country have seen the dismay of the farmyard hen, having brooded aquatic fowls, when after awhile they tumble into their natural element, the water. So my text suggests that a man may gather under his wings the property of others, but it will after awhile escape. It will leave the man in a sorry predicament and make him What has caused all the black days

of financial disasters of the last 60 years? Some say it is the credit sys-Something back of that. Some say it is the spirit of gambling ever and anon becoming epidemic. Something back of that. Some say it is the sudden shrinkage in the value of securities, which even the most honest and intelligent men could not have foreseen. Something back of that. I will give you the primal cause of all these dis-turbances. It is the extravagance of modern society which impels a man to spend more money than he can honestly make, and he goes into wild speculation in order to get the means for inordinate display, and sometimes the man is to blame and sometimes his wife and oftener both. Five thousand dollars income, \$10,000, \$20,000 income, is not enough for a man to keep up the style of living he proposes, and therefore he steers his bark toward the maelstrom. Other men have suddenly snatched up \$50,000 or \$100,000. Why not he? The present income of the man not being large enough, he must move earth and hell to catch up with his neighbors. Others have a country seat; so must he. Others have an extravagant caterer; so must he. Others have a palatial residence; so must he.

Extravagance is the cause of all the defalcations of the last 60 years, and, if you will go through the history of all the great panies and the great financial disturbances, no sooner have you found the story than right back of it you will find the story of how many horses the man had, how many carriages the man had, how many residences in the country the man had, how many banquets the man gave-always, and not one exception for the last 60 years, either directly or indirectly extravagance the

Now for the elegances and the refinements and the decorations of life. I cast my vote. While I am considering his subject a basket of flowers is handin—flowers paradisiasal in their suty. Valte calls with a green background of begonis. A cluster of heliotropes next in some geranium Sepal and perianth bearing of them the marks of God's finger. When I see that basket of flowers, they persuade me that God loves beauty and adornment and desoration. God might have made the earth so as to supply the gross demands of sense, but left it with out adornment or attraction. Instead have put forth its fruit without the prophecy of leaf or blossom. Niagara

might have come down in gradual descent without thunder and winged spray. Look out of your window any morning after there has been a dew and see whether God loves jewels Put a crystal of snow under a microscope and see what God thinks of architecture. God commanded the priest of olden time to have his robe adorned with a wreath of gold and the hem of his garment to be embroidered in pomegranates. The earth sleeps, and God blankets it with the brilliants of the night sky. The world wakes, and God washes it from the burnished layer of the sunrise. So I have not much patience with a man who talks as though decoration and adornment and the elegances of life are a sin when they are divinely recommended. But there is a line to be drawn between adornment and decorations that we can afford and those we cannot afford, and when a man crosses

that line he becomes culpable. I cannot tell you what is extravagant for you. You cannot tell me what is extravagant for me. What is right for a queen may be equandering for a duchess. What may be economical for you, a man with larger income, will he wicked waste for me, with smaller income. There is no iron rule on this subject. Every man before God and and on his knees must judge what is extravagance, and when a man goes into expenditures beyond his means he is extravagant. When a man buys anything he cannot pay for, he is extravagant.

There are families in all our cities who can hardly pay their rent and who owe all the merchant s in the neighborhood and yet have an apparel unfit for their circumstances and are all the time sailing so near shore that business misfortuge or an attack of sickness prepares them for pauperism. You know very well there are thousands of famiin our great cities who stay in neighborhoods until they have exhausted all their capacity to get trusted. They stay in the neighborhoods until the druggists will let them have no more medicines, and the butchers will sell them no more meat, and the bakers will sell them no more bread, and sugar. Then they find the region unnew quarters where the merchants, the anatomical specimens, the proceeds to druggists, the butchers, the bakers and furnish bread for his children. sugars and the best merchandise of all get up and go out. You stand it well

in succeeding. I suppose there is hardly a man who has gone through life but there have been some times when he has been so hurt of misfortune he could There are a multitude of intend to pay for, for which there is no | sand dollars for ourselves and one cent reasonable expectation they will ever for God. Ah, my friends, this extravapay. Now if you have become gance accounts for a great deal of what

honesty and mean to de- | the cause of God suffers. ve the merchant as much se the desecration goes on, even to touch with the

you can? Why not go some day to his store and when neboly is looking just shoulder the hem or the sparerib and in modest silence steal away? That would be less criminal, because in the other way you take not only the man'r goods, but you take the time of the merchant and time of his accountant, and you take the time of the messenger who brought you the goods. Now, if you must steal, steal in a way to do as

little damage to the trader as possible.
John Randolph arose in the American senate when a question of national finance was being discussed, and stretching himself to his full height, in a shrill voice he cried out, "Mr. Chairman, I have discovered the philosopher's stone, which turns everything into gold—pay as you go!" Society has got to be reconstructed on this subet or the seasons of defaleation will continue to report them selves. You have no right to ride in a carriage for which you are hopelessly in debt to the wheelwright who furnished the landau, and to the horse design who provided the blooded span, and to the harness maker who caparisoned the gay steeds, and to the liveryman who has provided the stabling, and to the driver who, with rosetted hat, sits on the coach

Oh, I am so glad it is not the absolute necessities of life which send people out into dishonesties and fling them in to misfortunes. It is almost always the superfluities. God has promised us a house but not a palace; raiment, but not chinchilla; food, but not canvasback duck. I am yet to see one of there great defalcations which is not connected in some way with extrav-

Extravagance accounts for the dis turbance of national finances. Aggregations are made up of units, and when one half of the people of this country owe the other half how can we expect financial prosperity? Again and egain at the national election we have had a spasm of virtue, and we said, "Out with one administration and in with an other and let us have a new deal of things and then we will get all over our perturbation." I de not care who is president or who is secretary of the treasury or how much breadstuffs go out of the country or how much gold is imported until we learn to pay our debts and it becomes a general theory in this country that men must buy no more than they can pay for. Until that time comes there will be no permanent prosperity. Look at the pernicious extravagance. Take the one fact hat New York every year pays \$3.000,-000 for theatrical amusement. While once in awhile a Henry Irving or an Edwin Booth or a Joseph Jefferson thrills a great audience with tragedy, ou know as well as I do that the vast najority of theaters are as debased as lebased they can be, as unclean as unlean they can be and as damnable as lamnable they can be. Three million lollars, the vast majority of those dolars going in the wrong direction. Over a hundred millions paid in this

cuntry for ciagars and tobacco a year. About \$2,000,000,000 paid for strong drink in one year in this country. With such extravagance, pernicious extravagance, can there be any permanent prosperity? Business men, cool head ed business men, is such a thing a pos sibility? These extravagances also account, as I have already hinted, for the positive crimes, the forgeries, the abscondings of the officers of the banks. The store on the business street swamp ed by the residence on the fashionable avenue. The father's the husband's craft capized by carrying too much domestic sail. That is what springs the leak in the merchant's money till. That is what cracks the pistols of the suioides. That is what tears down the hotel and had elegant drawing rooms atof the variegated colors of the sea- banks. That is what stops insurance tached and then vanished in the night, sons the earth might have worn an un-changing dull brown. The tree might nation again and again in its triumphal march of prosperity. In the presence of the American people so far as I can get their attention I want to arraign this monster curse of extravagance, and I want you to pelt it with | the things that surround us now. your scorn and hurl at it your anathe-

How many fortunes every year wrecked on the wardrobe. Things have got to such a pass that when we cry over our sins in church we wipe the tears away with a \$150 pocket handkerchief I show you a domestic tragedy in five acts:

Act the first-A home, plain and beautiful. Enter newly married pair. Enter contenment. Enter as much happiness as ever gets in one home. Act the second-Enter discontent

Enter desire for large expenditure. Eaenvy. Enter jealousy. Act the third-Enter the queenly dressmakers. Eater the French mil

liners. Enter all costly plate and all great extravagances. Act the fourth-Tiptop of society. Princes and princesses of upper tendon loating in and out. Everything on a large and magnificent scale. Enter con-

empt for other people. Act the fifth and last-Enter the as signee. Enter the sheriff. Enter the creditors. Eater humiliation. Eater the wrath of God. Eater the contempt of society. Enter ruin and death. Now drop the curtain. The play is ended,

and the lights are out. I called it a tragedy. That is a mis-

nomer. It is a farce. Extravagance counts for much of the pauperism. Who are there people whom you have to help? Many of them are the children of parents who had plenty, lived in luxury, had more than they needed, spent all they had, spent more, too; then died and left their families in proverty. Some of those who call on you now for aid had an accestry that supped on burgundy and woodesek. I could name a score of men who have every luxury. They smoke the best eigars, and they drink the finest wines, and they have the grandest surroundings, and when they die their families will go on the cold charity of the world. Now, the death the grocerymen will sell them no more of such a man is a grand larceny. He swindles the world as he goes into his healthy, and they hire a carman, whom | coffia, and he deserves to have his they never pay, to take them to some bones sold to the medical museum for

the grocerymen come and give them I know it outs close. I did not know the best rounds of beef and the best but some of you in high dudgeon would sorts until they find out that the only | Some of you make a great swash in life, compensation they are going to get is and after awhile you will die, and minthe acquaintance of the patrons. There | isters will be sent for to come and stand are thousands of such thieves in all our by your coffin and lie about your excelbig cities. You see I call them by the lences. But they will not come. If you right name, for if a man buys snything send for me, I will tell you what my text he does not mean to pay for he is a thief. | will be: "He that provide th not for his Of course sometimes men are flung of own, and especially for those of his own misfortunes and they cannot pay, I household, is worse than an infidel. know men who are just as honest in And yet we find Christian men, men of having failed as other men are honest large means, who sometimes talk eloquently about the Christian church and about civilization, expending everything on themselves and nothing on the cause of God, and they crack the back of their not meet his obligations, but all that I | Palais Royal glove in trying to hide the one cent they put in the Lord's treasury. people who buy that which they never | What an apportionment! Twenty thou

the funeral day. You know very well the expenses are so great before they get underground they are insolvent. There are families that go into penury in wick-They put in casket and tombstone that which they ought to put in bread. They wanted bread; you gave them a tomb-

One would think that the last two obligations people would be particular about would be to the physician and the undertaber. Because they are the two for the doctor in great haste, and he must come day and night. They send for the undertaker amid the great solemnities, and often these two men are the very last to be met with compensation. Merchants sell goods, and the goods are not paid for. They take back the goods, I am told. But there is no relief in this case. The man spent all he had in luxuries and extravagance while he lived., and then he goes out of the word and has left nothing for his doctor's pills and the undertaker's slippers. I was reading in a New York paper an account of the obsequies in a family of very moderate estate, and the ived in extreme luxury. He departs this life. The family, desirous of keeping up the magnificence, orders the following things; they were produced and never

paid for to this day: Casket, covered with Lyons yelvet, silver moldings..... Heavy plaited handles .... Solid silver plate, engraved in Roman Ten linen scarfs ... Floral decorations...... Music and quartet choir at the house...

Twenty carriages..... Then 15 other important expenditures Making an aggregate of ... And all that to get one poor mortal to his last home and never paid for! Swindled his family! Swindled the world! He is swind ing it now. It is one of the

great curses of this day, the extrava-

gance, the wicked extravagance, of the And then look how the cause of God is impoverished. Men give so much sometimes for their indulgences they have nothing for the cause of God and religion. Twenty-two million dollars expended in this country a year for religious purposes! But what are the twen ty-two millions expended for religion compared with the hundred millions expended on cigars and tobacco and then two thousand millions of dollars spent for rum? So a man who had a fortune of \$750,000, or what amounted to that, in London spent it all in indulgences, chiefly in gluttonies, and sent hither and you for all the delicacies and often had a meal that would cost \$100 or \$200 for himself. Then he was reduced to a guines, with which he bought a rare bird, had it cooked in best style, ate it, took two hours for digestion, walked out on Westminster bridge and jumped

into the Thames-on a large scale what men are doing on a small scale. Oh, my friends, let us take our stand against the extravagances of society. Do not pay for things which are frivolous when you may lack the nonessities. Do not put one month's wages or salary into a trinket, just one trinket. Keep your credit good by seldem asking for any. Pay! Do not starve a whole year to afford one Belshazlar's carnival. Do not buy a cost of many colors and then in six months be out at the elbows. Flourish not, as some people I have known, who took apartments at a fashionable the landlord. I tell you my friends, in the day of God's judgment we will not only have to give an account for the way we made our money, but for the way we spent it. We have got to leave all

Alas, if any of you in the dying hour felt like the dying actress who asked that the casket of jewels be brought to her and then turned them over with her pale hard and said, "Alas, that I have to leave you so soon!" Better in that hour have one treasure of heaven than the bridal trousseau of a Marie Antoi nette or to have been scated with Caligula at a barquet which cost its thousands of dollars or to have been carried to our last resting place with senators and princes as pallbearers. They that conscerate their wealth, their time, their all, to God shall be held in everlasting remembrance, while I have the authority of this book for announcing that the name of the wicked shall rot.

# DISPENSES AND CLERKS

## Have Their Salaries Raised By the State Board.

The directors of the State dispensary recently restranged the salaries of dispensers. In many cases there were no changes, and in no case was there a reduction. The increases were based upon the increase of business during the fiscal year 1900 and the first half of 1901. The following are the dispensers whose salaries are to be increased with the amount of monthly salary stipulated in each case:

Adam's Run., \$40 to \$50; Anderson. \$75 to \$80; Bishopville, \$65 to \$70 Biacksburg, \$50 to \$55; Cheraw, \$65 to \$70; Charleston (Percival), \$65 to \$75 Darlington, \$75 to \$80; Eutawville, \$50 to \$60; Fort Motte, \$35 to \$40; Gaffney, \$65 to \$70; Georgetown, \$75 to \$83 33 Hampton \$37.50 to \$40; Kershaw \$60 to \$65; Lancaster, \$60 to \$65; Lexington, \$45 to \$50; Livington, \$35 to \$40 Luray, \$25 to \$30; Manning, \$70 to \$75 Marion, \$65 to \$70; Mayesville, \$84 to \$56; Moneks' Corner, \$40 to \$50; Mount Pleasant, \$50 to \$55; Olar, \$30 to \$35; Pickens, \$33 33 to \$37. 50; Ridgeland, \$35 to \$37 50; Saluda, \$50 to \$55; Senecs, \$50 to \$55; St. Georges, \$40 to \$45; St Stephens \$25 to \$30; Summer ville, \$60 to \$65; l'oddville, \$35 to \$45 laion, \$70 to \$75; Varaville, \$30 to \$35; Wagnger, \$35 to \$37.50; Walhalla, \$40 to \$45; Williston, \$40 to \$42.50 Winnsboro, \$60 to \$65.

The dispensers' clerks who get raises are: Anderson, \$40 to \$50; Bamberg, \$20 to \$30; Barnweil, \$30 to \$35; Camden, \$35 to \$40; Charleston (Percival), \$40 to \$41.66; Darlington, \$40 to \$50 Gaffaey, \$30 to \$35; Greenville (Hiii) \$40 to 45; Kershaw, \$30 to 35; Lancaser, \$30 to \$35 Manning \$30 to \$37 Orangeburg, \$40 to \$50 Summerville, \$30 to \$35; Winnsboro, \$30 to \$35.

From the statement of the board the dispensary at Georgesown does more business than any other single institution. The Anderson dispensary comes closs to that at Grorgetown.

## A Noble Charity

Lowis Ekin, a Philadelphian, has equeathed two million dollars to establish a home for disabled female hurt internally. He was felled to the school teachers. Mr. E kin served for ground by a brickbat and then kicked. fatally injured. The dead are: Joe trail, but they thought it wiser to let twenty years on the board of education, and was thus brought in sympathetic faces by their assailants and knocked man, Parsons; Brank Fitzgerald, brake-making a careful search for the desper-

## COTTON HAS IMPROVED

But the Cutlook for a Corn Crop is Gloomy.

The following is the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and the crops issued Wednesday by Director Bauer of the South Carolina sec tion of the climate and crop service of the United States weather bureau:

The week ending 8 a. m., Monday, July 15th, had nearly normal temperlast obligations those two professions ature, but was slightly cooler than are almost always cheated. They send usual over the southeastern portion, where there was also a deficiency in sunshine. The week's maximum was 100 at Blackville on the 12th, and the minimum was 65 at Greenville and Spartauburg on the 9th, 10th and 11th. There was one severe local storm in Pickens county, and there were high. drying winds during the middle of the week throughout the State.

Showers were frequent, and some quite heavy, along the southeastern coast and over the northeastern counfamily, nothing for the obsequies, and ties, and there were light scattered as he goes out of the world he steals the showers elsewhere, but generally throughout the State there was no rain until the 14th, when showery condi-tions prevailed over the whole State Rain was badly needed for all crops, aggregate was \$3,000. A man in New although the absence of rain was fav-York of moderate estate dies. He has orable for cleaning crops and giving them much needed cultivation. Some fields are still grassy, and will either be abandoned or allowed to make what they will in their foul condition.

Cotton improved under cultivation. and, although still very small, looks healthy and is fruiting better than last week. Most of the fields have been cleaned of grass, and the plants are growing slowly. In places cotton continues to have a yellow color, and there are reports of shedding leaves and squares. Sea island is thriving, but he plants are dwarfed, and blight is present in spots.

Old corn is extremely poor and will scarcely make half an average crop, while later plantings are more promising. Bottom land corn is practically a failure. In certain widely separated sections the corn crop is excellent, but its average condition is low.

Tobacco cutting and curing made rapid progress. In localities an improvement in condition is noted, while generally the crop remains poor and

Rice is thriving and responds to cul tivation, but in Colleton county caterpillars are doing great damage. Mel ons are only beginning to ripen and will have poor yields. Sugarcane, sorghum and peas are doing nicely. Sweet potatoes look promising. The dry weather caused pastures to fail rapidly. Peaches and grapes are still rotting, but not so extensively as hereofore. Apples continue to drop.

Coming This Way.

The Atlanta Journal says: Stophyoma, a cattle disease, which has formerly been confined to Texas and other western states, has made its appear ance in north Georgia in the neighborhood of Lost Mountain, and a large number of cattle are affected by it. The first symptoms of the disease are a swelling of the animals eyes, which turn white. The pupil contrects into a small ball and the eyes have a tendency to bulge from their sockets. The animals appear to be crying, and the flow of acqueous humor seems to scald the hair from the face. The animal finally becomes totally blind and it is anable to take care of itself. The remedy of the disease is to isolate the case and use antiseptic washes. Also 281 in several particulars the princi hat apprayates the d G. Carnes, of Atlanta, was sent for several days ago to visit the section where the disease was discovered and he has returned bringing with him a head of a calf that was affected.

Lightning's Terrible work

At 3:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, during a severe electric storm, Henry Davenport and Ez Il Harvey, two industrious farmers living three miles above Williamston, who were at work in the field, took shelter from the rain under some pines, when they were struck by lightning and both killed instantly. The bodies were removed to Mr. Davenport's residence an hour later and Dr. Frank M. Lander did everything possible to resuscitate them but their lives were extinct. Mr. Davenport was 41 years of age and leaves a wife and eight small children, the eldest being but 14 years old. Mr. Harvey was 26 years of age and leaves a wife with three children, the youngest being a babe two months old. By that fatal bolt 11 children are fatherless, two wives are widows and two homes are

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollar Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be

cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Tolodo, O We the undersigned, have known J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and ieve him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm WEST & TRUAK, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINMAN& MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internal , seting directly upon the blood and nucous surfaces of the system. Tes

timonials sent free. Price 75c. per bot-tle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Filipino's Offer. In a statement for the press Thursday Wm. J. Bryan gives his version of the story that Aguidaldo promised him financial assistance in his campaign of a year ago. Mr. Bryan says it was while he was in New York that two Filipinos sent a request to confer with him. deslined to meet them and sent a friend to explain that he did not think it proper to hold a conference. The Filipinos said that Aguinaldo was willing to issue a proclamation promising to lay down arms, in case of Mr. Bryan's election, and also was willing to contribute to the Democrat esmpsign fund, but Mr. Bryan refused to con-

#### their right to represent Aguinaldo. Attacked by Strikers.

Tuesday afternoon three of the nonnion men who have taken the places in the Southern Railway machine shops at Columbia made vacant by the strikers were attacked while returning home | may deem proper. by six men, three of whom were strikers. The names of the non-union men are Elgar Marshall, E. X. Altman and the latter's brother. E. X. Altman is in bed and is thought to be badly

### ARC LIGHT RAYS TREATMENT. Physicians in New York are Using

the Method The success achieved in the treat

ment of some discases by the high fre quency, or chemical, rays of the elec-tric light is attracting the attention of many persons in various parts of the world. Experiments have demonstated, it is said, that the rays destroy, among other things, tubercle bacilli, and cause dilation of the capiliaries, with corresponding circulatory changes and increased nutritive activity. Some of these experiments in phototherapy especially those made by Dr. Neils R Finsen of Copenhagen, have aroused wide-spread comment. He is the in ventor of the tube which bears his name. In this city a number of physicians are using the Firsen tube and other apparatus for similar purposes in treating certain affections. One of these physicianss is Dr. Margaret A. Cleaves.

According to a report Dr. Finsen had effected up to December 31, 1899, 311 cures out of 462 cases of lupus vulgaris In the Finsen light department of the London Hospital the number of cases of lupus vulgaris treated each day is about one hundred. Queen Alexandra was instrumental, it is said, in hav-ing this method of treating certain diseases tested in the London Hospital.

Not only has the lupus vulgaris been successfully treated by the use of the Finsen tube, but redent ulcer and cancer. It is said that the most conclusive result in the use of the Finsen tube has been achieved in the treatment of lupus vulgaris.

In the treatment of tubercolosis, o pulmonary tubercolosis, asthma, bronchitis, anaemia, neuritis, rheumatism and such skin diseases as acne and psoriasis, Dr. Cleaves uses a cabinet. The cabinet contains an ordinary wire mattress cot, which is made up as a bed, and on which the patient reclines. The current is taken from the Edison incandescent mains at 120 volts pressure, and each lamp takes about 10 amperes at 50 volts, the remainder be ing consumed in the rheostat. The sine lining is painted white to facili tate the reflection of light, and as the patient lies at rest in the bath he is bathed, it is said, in a flood of light from sources of 4,000 total nominal candlepower. The eyes of the patient are protected by means of colored glasses.

Lortet and Genoud of Lyons, France, are two of the leading phototherapeu tists of that country. - New York Tri-

#### SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER. Important Order Issued by Postmaster General.

A special from Washington Wednes lay says Postmaster General Smith to day signed three orders amending in | per hundred pounds. important particulars three postal regulations effecting second class mail matter. The changes will effect sweep ing and radical reforms in the department practices and methods of treating this class of matter.

The first order amends Section 276. which is the general definition, so as to exclude from the second class publi cations which have the characteristics of books. This amendment is in these

Periodical publications herein re ferred to are held not to include those having the characteristics of books, but only such as consist of current not able to feed or water itself. It is news or miscellaneous literary matter, then considered a kindness to kill it and or both, (not excluding advertising) not allow it to wander around the fields and conform to the statutory charac teristes of second class matter. The second order amends Section

to keep the animal from the light as pal one being that publications, the iptions to which are not founded on their value as news or literary journals, and which by the general use of premium or other considerations in the form of chances to win prizes, etc., to induce subscriptions, in effect circulate at apparently a nominal rate, will be excluded from the second class. The essential paragraph of this is as | shippers at the same point are assessed follows:

"The subscription price must be shown by the publication, and when it not be taken into account, in reckonextrinsic inducements offered in comconstion with it, that the circulation of value as a news or literary journal, and that subscriptions are not made because of such value, but because its offers of merchandies or other consider ation result, in offect, in its circulation at apparently a nominal rate, such publication does not come within the requirements of the law for acceptance

as second class matter. The third order amends Section 301 so that insold copies of second class publications may not be returned at the pound rate to news agents or to publishers.

An explanatory ... . ............... given out at the department regarding the order

Says: The action of Postmaster General

It is evidence of the purpose of the department to administer the law as it is strictly and properly and that abuses wherever found will be eradicated. Loose and indifferent interpretation heretofore is responsible for the loss of many millions to the government. It is believed that when the thet of the changes is thoroughly eswill follow, and one cent letter postage will be made possible.

Behaved Badly.

Gov. McSweeney received a letter Friday from Sheriff Jno. R. Logan of York county telling him of the very peculiar action of a North Carolina sheriff. Some time ago Sheriff Logan asked the North Carolina sheriff to arrest for him one James Lindsay, a tices of the whole country.' negro, wanted in York county for murler. The sheriff at Newton, N. C. did arrest Lindsay and notified Sheriff Logan, stating that the fellow was willing to come without a requisition The South Carolina sheriff had already informed the North Carolica officer that there was no reward for the negro. a wild state of terror. Johnson is Sheriff Logan sent a deputy on to bring the negro back. The North Carolina sheriff refused to give him up, saying that he would not do so without a reward and threatened even to turn the negro loose. The deputy came back negro named Smith. So ith and a sider either proposition and did not require them to furnish any evidence of without his man. Then Sheriff Logan informed Gov. McSweeney and Friday requisition papers were issued upon the somebody would be killed, and a few and is to go on to Nawton himself. Gov. McSweeney will probably report the very reprehensible conduct of the North Carolina officer to the governor his hat on the ground, drew another of North Carolina for such action as he pistol and ordered all the players to de-

## Freight Trains Collide.

A head end collision between two looal freight trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road near Wymark, I. T., killed five men, and three others were man; two unknown tramps.

WHEN CONSIGNES MUST MOVE.

The State R . ilroad Commission Adopts

New Storage Rules. The State reilroad commissioner Fri day made public its new storage rules. The commission has been working on the matter for some time and has gone over all the rules of the southern States. There have been several conferences with the railread officials and the officers of the car service association. The new rules are em bodied in the following action of the

board: Whereas an act was passed by the general assembly of South Carolina at the regular session of 1901, and thereafter approved by the governor on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1901, authorizing and requiring the board of railroad commissioners, "to fix and prescribe a schedule of maximum rates and charges for storage made and charged by the railroads doing business in this State, and to fix what time after the reception of freight at place of destination such charges of storage shall begin" and for other purposes. Now be it

Resolved, That we the board of railroad commissioners do by virtue of the authority conferred by said act, fix the following rules and maximum rates for storage charges to apply to all freights stored by the railroads doing business n this State: 1. All freight received for delivery is

subject to storage regulations. 2 All package freight not removed by owners from the custody of the railway company, within seventy two (72) hours after legal notice of the arrival thereof has been given to consignee, computed from 12 o'clock of the day following the date of such notice of arrival, shall thereafter be subject to a charge for storage, as set forth in rule 4 of these regulations.

3 Prompt notice shall be given to consignees of the arrival of freights, and the said notice must show date of its issue, and the time allowed for removal without charge for storage. 4 The maximum charges for the

storage of freight by the railroads when stored in the warehouses of the said railroads in this State, shall be as For five days and under, 1 cent per

hundred pounds per day. For 10 days and over 5 days, 6 cents per hundred pounds. For 20 days and over 10 days, 8 cents per hundred pounds.

For 30 days and over 20 days 10 cents per hundred pounds. For 40 days and over 30 days 13 cents per hundaed pounds. For 50 days and over 40 days, 15 cents

Each additional week and fraction thereof thereafter, I cent per hundred pounds. The minimum charge for any one shipment shall be five cents. Not more than \$1 per day shall be charged for any one consignment not in excess of a car load.

5. A consigne: living four miles or over from the depot, and, whose freight is destined to his residence or place of business so located, shall not be subject to storage charges allowed in the above rules until a sufficient time has elapsed after notice for said consigned to remove said goods by the exercise of or dinary diligence

6. Shipments detained because billed to order and awaiting bills of lading of instructions as to disposition, ship-ments held for want of billing instructions, shipments held for inspection, change of billing or for any other purpose, by owner or his agent are subto storage charges, and if such freights are forwarded to any other point accrued storage will be added to the billing as back charges.

7. The rates herein prescribed are maximum rates, but these regulations will not be held to be violated, if lower rates made by the roads provided that all similar rates without discrimination. 8. Legal heliday and Sundays shall

appears from the contents, or from the | ing the 72 hours herein allowed for removal of freight without charges. 9 Due diligence on the part of the the publication is not founded on its shipper or consignee to remove freight promptly shall be deemed by the railroads a sufficient ground upon which

to remit storages charges accruing by reason of bad weather or impassible roads. 10. Freight and storage charges must be billed in seperate items though they may be billed on the same sheet.

J. C. Wilborn Chairman. C. W. Garris, J. H. Wharton, Commissioners.

D P. Duncan, Secretary. In speaking of the new storage rules Commissioner Garris, who has given the matter much study, Friday said: "The new rules practically double the smith is regarded as highly important. free time heratofore allowed by the roads. Investigation discloses that the freights removed, upon which storage has heretofore been assessed, have remained from one to 60 days of the storage period within the custody of the roads, making it very fair to estimate 20 days as an average period upon which storage has been charged on freights. For this average period the tablished many postal improvements commissioners scale shows a 50 per cent. reduction.

"The interest of shippers who live at a distance is duly cared for in rule 5, while rule 9 makes inclement weather and bad roads an element of condsideration in rackoning time.

"The commission had before it the railroad storage regulations in force throughout the south and west, thus enabling it to give South Carolina a set of rules carved from the best prac

After a Desperado Sheriff Martin has sent a posse to the

wild country above Charleston to search

the swamps for William Johnson, a col

ored desperado, who has the section in

wanted for murder. A day or two ago

he killed William Barns without pro-

vocation, and threatened to kill any of the latter's friend; if they interferred. The same morning he shot another crowd were playing the game of skin. Johnson said that if his card showed governor of North Carolina and Sheriff | minutes later when he was forced to drop out of the game he drew his pistol and bored a hole through body. After the shooting he tossed posit their cash in the hat. They did so in quick order. As soon as he had pocketed the money, Johnson fired a volley to prove to the negroes that he meant business, and then walked away. When he killed Burns the constables in the neighborhood stated on his

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NEARLY SUNK BY A RIVET.

Little Thing Nearly Caused the Loss of a Steamship. The strangest story I ever heard of

the sea relates to a connor rivet which was accidentally left in the bilge on the bottom of the ship by the builders, between two ribs, where it rolled back and forth with the motion of the vessel until it had worn a hole through the plates, says the Chicago Record Herald. This remarkable event took place off the coast of Jeru. Some years ago a vessel loaded with guano worth several thousand dollars caught fire in the south

Pacific, and was abandoned by the captain and crew, who came ashore in the small boats and reported the disas-ter. "Jack" Eyre, of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co, New York, to whom the guano was consigned, is a daring fellow, and determined to save that cargo if possible. He knew that guano would not burn, and it was his opinion that the hulk of the ship might be found floating somewhere at sea and the valuable cargo recovered. therefore, chartered a small English tramp that happened to be at Callao, and started out to search for the dere

After cruising for two or three weeks he found her, just as he had expected the woodwork burned to the water's edge, but the hull sound as a dollar and the cargo all right. They towed her into Callao, but the day before reaching that harbor the tramp they had charter d began to fill very rapidly and the pumps could scarcely keep her affoat. They narrowly escaped sinking with all on board. The leak was a mystery. They had met with no acci dent and there was no reason te suspect anything wrong with the plates, for the ship had been in dry dock shortly before she left Liverpool, and was rated A1, being only between two and three years old. They managed to get her to Callao only by the greatest exertion,

and many a time they feared they could not keep her afloat so long. When the ship went into the dock and was examined, it was found that one of her plates about the center had worn through. Further investigation demonstrated that the damage had been done by a little copper rivet which had been accidentally left in the bottom and had rolled back and forth over the same spot so often and so long that the iron plate had been worn through. The mischievous rivet was there, and was taken out and preserved as a curiosity.

Shipbuilders tell me that this is not an uncommon thing. It is always customary, as a precaution to make a through search of the bottom of a new ship for rivets and copper fillings and other loose metal. Copper fillings are especially dangerous, because under certain conditions they are apt to set immense amount of damage.

"At Kingman, Kin., one of the churches has just been refurnished and one of the pows covered with a fine coat of varnish, ' says the Kansas City Journal. "The varnish was supposed to be dry, but on Sunday the whole congregation found itself glued to the seats. When the people arose it sounded like of stiff mud, and on each seat there was left a lot of lint pulled from the garments. So much of this lint was lefe that it is easy to distinguish the sitting place of each person, and all of the pews must be sandpapered and

An Infernal Machine. John J. Kleck, employed as a clerk in the office of the Brooklyn board of public works, Thursday received a quee looking object through the mail. While he and Edward Schroeder, a draughts man, were opening the package, it suddenly exploded. Schroeder's righ hand was blown off by the blast. The package was found to be an infernal machine. Benjamin E Rosenbloom a draughtsman, employed in the same office, was arrested charged with hav

ing sent the machine.

A Foolish Story. A story sent out from Washington the other day, and printed in several newspapers, was to the effect that the Republican party was getting ready to 'abandon its old time pension policy at no distant day and repeal all of the existing pension laws." There never was a more foolish hot weather story The Republican party stands in too deadly fear of the Grand Army of the Republic and the pension attorneys to make any radical change in the pension

"You ask for my daughter's hand, eh? You'll find it a pretty heavy one, young man. She's just broken a plate over her mother's head!" - Ally Sloper.

Their Dreams. Said he: "Wife, you're crowned with your beauty; No one can dispute me in that." Said she: "If you'd but do your duty
I'd be crowned besides with a new hat."

And that night when they both slept upon What visions their light slumbers fill! She had a sweet "dream of a bonnet"
And he a bad dream of the bill.
-Leslie's Weekly. Best for All Concerned.

Comedy-I noticed you in the audience last night. What did you think of my part? Critack-It suited you. Comedy-What did you think the

best thing I got off?

Heroic Treatment Marjorie-She is one of the hardest orked girls in the city.

Criteck-The stage.-Philadelphia

Madge-Why, what does she do? Marjorie-Follows the directions in the Sunday papers showing how to make her face beautiful.-Town Top-

"Our new cook is way up in historical novels. Yesterday she had a warm discussion with my wife over the fate of Joan of Arc. "Knew all about it, did she?" "Yes. She's something of a steak burner herself."—Cleveland Plain

One Way to Get Rid of It. 'You say my wife has swallowed some foreign substance, and you can't seem to reach it, doctor?"

"Well, what can we do, doctor?" "I would recommend six days on an ocean liner."-Yonkers Statesman

That's it, exactly."

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The Epworth League. The International Epworth Lesgue

onvention which assembled in Francisco Thursday for a session that continued through to July 21 represented a mighty religious organization and one that has had a remarkable history. It was attended by delegates from every state and territory of the laion and from all parts of the world. The lesgue takes its name from the village and restory where the father of John and Charles Wesley lived and sbored and where the great founder of Methodism passed his you h. The Epworth league has attained its present great proportions in a remarkably short time. It was not founded until May 15, 1889, when its first organization was had in Central caurch, Cieveland, O. The modest church in which the original Epworth league meeting was held has been replaced by one of the largest and most beautiful houses of worship in America, called the Ep-worth Memorial. Contributions for this structure were made by M thodists in all parts of the United States. The first meeting of the representatives of the present organization was held in St. Louis in Msy, 1891, and delegates from 5,572 chapters attended. That convention prepared a memorial to the general conferences of the Methodist church, north and south, asking the recognition of the Epworth league as part of the regular church organization. This was granted readily and the league has grown matvelously. It has ex-tended among Methodists in every country of the world, has cularged and diversified the scope of its work, has enlisted a vast army of members whose zeal is famous and has become a mighty power for good .- Atlanta Jour-

Goes Up for Life. A dispatch from Manila says Gen.

Aquino, who has been proved to be responsible for the murder of five captive soldiers of the Twelfth United States infantry, has been setenced to imprisonment for life. Many native murderers have been hanged or im